as the trinitrochlorobenzene (TNCB) used during the challenge which is implemented below. Accordingly, in this system, the strength of the trinitrophenyl-specific T cell reaction depends on the degree to which the dendritic cells are activated and/or the efficiency with which the trinitrophenyl-coupled peptide is presented to the T cells by the dendritic cells. The method is a recognized model for the in-vivo investigation of mechanisms which play a role during T cell activation.

Page 29, paragraph 3, line 11: Please amend as follows:

Antigen name:	Peptide sequence:	Target cell:
MELAN-1/MART-1	EAAGIGILTV (SEQ ID NO: 3)	human melanoma
Tyrosinase	AFLPWHRLFL (SEQ ID NO: 4)	human melanoma
GP-33	KAVYNFATM (SEQ ID NO: 5)	LCM virus

Page 34, at the end of the specification, insert the Sequence Listing submitted concurrently herewith.

REMARKS

Applicants submit this Amendment to insert the required SEQ ID NOS of the Sequence Listing filed concurrently herewith and to indicate the insertion point for the Sequence Listing.

Applicants respectfully request examination on the merits of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

July 12, 2001
Date

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Reg. No. 33,683

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Amendments to specification with brack ts and underlining

Page 18, paragraph 6, line 25: Please amend as follows:

Mice (C57/BL6, female, 6-12 weeks, 60 animals, 5 mice per experimental group, 20 g per mouse) were injected with dendritic cells which had previously been treated with a synthetically prepared protein having a defined amino acid sequence, i.e. a (SIINFEK*L (SEQ ID NO: 1), SIIK*FEKL (SEQ ID NO: 2); * = TNP lysine) peptide. The peptide is selected such that it can react directly with the MHC molecule antigen-binding site on the cell surface of antigen-presenting cells; this means that it is presented on the surface of dendritic cells immediately after they have been added. The hapten trinitrophenyl (TNP), which constitutes the antigenic determinant, is in turn coupled to this peptide. This means that a T cell which is activated by the trinitrophenyl-coupled peptide which is presented by the dendritic cell becomes reactive to trinitrophenyl or chemicals which are structurally homologous to trinitrophenyl, such as the trinitrochlorobenzene (TNCB) used during the challenge which is implemented below. Accordingly, in this system, the strength of the trinitrophenyl-specific T cell reaction depends on the degree to which the dendritic cells are activated and/or the efficiency with which the trinitrophenyl-coupled peptide is presented to the T cells by the dendritic cells. The method is a recognized model for the in-vivo investigation of mechanisms which play a role during T cell activation.

Page 29, paragraph 3, line 11: Please amend as follows:

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